

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 80.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2063.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The verses which follow were written by Tom Taylor, the editor of  
Punch, (London) and were written immediately after the assassination  
of Lincoln.

From the beginning of the Civil war, Punch had sympathized with  
the British aristocracy, in their contempt of the men who made war to  
put down the rebellion. Its cartoons invariably represented Lincoln as  
a gawky, uncouth man, without education and without statesmanship.  
The language it put into his mouth was that of a misguided tyrant  
who sought to deprive the Southern people of their liberty. Under the  
master pencil of Leach his face had a wicked expression, and the  
British were taught to hold him in contempt.

But the close of the war, and a better understanding of Mr.  
Lincoln's character began to correct the grossly incorrect estimates of  
his character, and directly after the assassination, Punch turned on  
itself in the following words under the heading "Abraham Lincoln":

"You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier!

You, who with mocking pencil went to trace,  
Broad for the self complacent British sneer,  
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face!

"His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt bristling hair,  
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,  
His lack of all we prize as debonair,  
Of power or will to shine, of art to please.

"You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,  
Judging each step as though the way were plain;  
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,  
Of chief's perplexity or people's pain!

"Beside this corpse that bears for winding sheet  
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew,  
Between the mourners, at his head and feet,  
Say, scurril jester, is there room for you?"

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,  
To lame my pencil and confute my pen—  
To make me own this hand of princes peer,  
This rail splitter a true born King of men.

My shallow judgment I had learned to rue,  
Noting how to occasion's height he rose,  
How his quaint wit made home truth seem more true,  
How iron like his temper grew by blow.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be:  
How in good fortune and in ill the same:  
Nor bitter in success nor boastful he,  
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few  
Ever had laid on head, and heart and hand—  
As one who knows where there is task to do,  
Man's honest will must heaven's good grace command.

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,  
That God makes instruments to work his will,  
If but that will we can arrive to know,  
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle on the side  
That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's  
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied  
His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting might.

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,  
The iron bark that turns the lumberer's axe,  
The rapid that o'erbears the boatman's toil,  
The prairie hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks.

The ambushed Indian and the prowling bear—  
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train;  
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear,  
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain!

So he grew, a destined work to do,  
And lived to do it: four long suffering years  
Ill fate, ill feeling, ill report, lived through,  
And then he heard the hisses changed to cheers.

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,  
And took both with the same unwavering mood;  
Till as he came on light from darkling days,  
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood!

A felon hand, between the goal and him,  
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest,  
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim;  
Those gaunt, long laboring limbs were laid to rest.

Those words of mercy were upon his lips,  
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,  
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse  
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men.

The old World and the new, from sea to sea,  
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame,  
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high,  
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst. Strokes have been struck before  
By the assassin's hand whereof men doubt  
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;  
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out!

Vile hand, that braided murder on a strife,  
Whate'er its ground stoutly and nobly striven,  
And with the martyr's crown crowned a life  
With much to praise, little to be forgiven!

The Makaweli Control.

It is learned from advices received  
by the Australia that the deal in Ma-  
kaweli has been completed and that  
the control has gone to Boston. It was  
reported that there had been a dis-  
agreement between Pollitt and Hecht,  
otherwise the control would have re-  
mained in San Francisco.

GEN FLAGLER'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Pres-  
ident today appointed Colonel Adel-  
bert I. Buffinton to be brigadier-gen-  
eral and chief of the bureau of or-  
nance, to succeed the late General  
Flagler.

## IS A NEW OWNER

Militia Equipment Here is Form-  
ally Transferred.

TITLE IS NOW IN UNITED STATES

However it is All Loaned to the  
First Regiment, N. G. H.  
Ceremony and Papers.

The entire military establishment of  
the Government of the Hawaiian Is-  
lands was yesterday transferred to the  
control and ownership of the United  
States of America. Then at once all of  
it was given over to the possession of  
and formally loaned for an indefinite  
period to the military arm of the local  
Government.

Hereafter the actual headquarters of  
the First Regiment, N. G. H., are at  
Washington, D. C. Final reports will  
go to the War Department and every-  
thing of the class or nature requiring  
it must have the vise or approval of  
Adjutant General Corbin.

Everything will go on about the  
same as before here. The militia of  
Hawaii stands in relation to the Fed-  
eral authorities the same, practically,  
as the militia of any State or Terri-  
tory of the Union. There will be little  
or no change.

But five persons were present at the  
transfer at military headquarters in  
the bungalow yesterday. These were:  
Capt. Paul Smith, N. G. H., Lieut.  
Kern, U. S. V. E., Second Regiment,  
the principals and Col. Jones and  
Lieut. Boyen, N. G. H., and an Adver-  
tiser representative.

Capt. Smith and Lieut. Kern saluted  
and proceeded to business. Each had  
his specific orders and the matter was  
expeditiously accomplished. The cere-  
mony, or the transaction, was simply  
an exchange of receipts. Capt. Smith  
is the senior line officer of the N. G. H.  
Lieut. Kern is a veteran of the Franco-  
Prussian war, where he reached a com-  
mission. Both gentlemen are of Ger-  
man nationality.

Just a month ago Col. Jones appoint-  
ed a Board of Survey, to take a com-  
plete inventory of the property of the  
National Guard of Hawaii. The officers  
designated for the arduous task were:  
Maj. McCarthy, Maj. Ziegler and Capt.  
Schaefer. They have worked hard on  
the assignment and have been highly  
commended for what they have done.  
Their report to the headquarters is a  
long one with much detail and with ad-  
vice regarding some of the equipment  
that is badly worn. On the whole,  
they learned that both officers and  
men had been careful with Govern-  
ment property. A considerable amount  
of the equipment has been in use since  
1893. The Springfield rifles are old vet-  
erans, yet only a few of them are in  
bad condition.

Here are copies of the important pa-  
pers relating to the transfer.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Hono-  
lulu, H. I., April 11th, 1899.

Col. J. W. Jones, Commanding First  
Regiment, N. G. H., Honolulu, Ha-  
waiian Islands.

Sir:—You will cause to be turned  
over to the proper officers of the  
United States Army authorized to re-  
ceipt therefor, all arms, equipments,  
stores and property contained, enu-  
merated and described in the report  
under date of April 10th, '99 of the  
Board of Survey appointed pursuant to  
Special Orders No. 43 from these Head-  
quarters, taking their receipt therefor.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) E. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Hono-  
lulu, H. I., April 12th, 1899.

Col. J. W. Jones, Commanding First  
Regiment, N. G. H., Honolulu, Ha-  
waiian Islands.

Sir:—For the purpose of receiving  
such arms, equipments, stores and  
property as may be issued to the Na-  
tional Guard of Hawaii by the United  
States Government through its duly  
accredited officers, you are hereby auth-  
orized to designate and appoint a com-  
missioned officer of the National  
Guard of Hawaii to receive and give  
memorandum receipts for all such  
arms, equipments, stores and property,  
together with an acknowledgment of  
the terms on which such articles are  
permitted to be retained and used.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) E. A. MOTT-SMITH  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Headquarters First Regiment National  
Guard of Hawaii

Honolulu, H. I., April 12, 1899

Special Orders No. 1

Capt. Paul Smith, First Regiment, N.  
G. H., is hereby authorized and empow-

ered to on Thursday, April 13th, 1899,  
at the hour of 3:30 p. m., transfer and  
turn over to the proper officers of the  
United States Army authorized to re-  
ceipt therefor, all arms, equipments,  
stores and property contained, enu-  
merated and described in the report  
under date of April 10th, 1899, of the  
Board of Survey appointed pursuant to  
Special Orders No. 43 from General  
Headquarters, taking all proper re-  
ceipts therefor.

Also to receive such arms, equip-  
ments, stores and property as may be  
issued to the National Guard of Ha-  
waii by the United States Government  
through its duly accredited officers, and  
give memorandum receipts therefor,  
together with an acknowledgment of  
the terms on which such articles are  
permitted to be retained and used.

Upon the completion of the above  
matters full return will be made to  
these Headquarters of all proceedings  
had therein.

By order of Col. Jones.  
JOHN SCHAEFER,  
Captain and Adjutant.

On the 12th of August last all the  
officers and men of the N. G. H. took  
the oath of fealty to the United States.

## SUGAR WAR AGAIN

Brandenstein Bucking the  
Trust Once More.

Drop in the Price Already—Hongs  
Kong Refineries Supply the  
Material—The Fight.

There is trouble ahead for the sugar  
trust, and the prospect of a war in San  
Francisco, which will temporarily de-  
crease the price of refined sugar for the  
wholesalers and consumers on the Pa-  
cific coast. The same firm that was be-  
hind the deal before is engineering the  
new one. Some time ago M. J. Branden-  
stein & Co. entered into an arrange-  
ment with the Arbuckles of New York  
and endeavored to cut rates on sugar  
in San Francisco. A few carloads were  
imported and a fight was precipitated.  
All went well until the sugar trust  
made a combination with the Southern  
Pacific, which promptly raised the rate  
of freight to such a prohibitive figure  
that Brandenstein was forced to dis-  
continue the importation by way of  
New York. He was also unable to  
make profitable arrangements to bring  
the sugar by water by way of Panama  
or the Horn. At that time the Branden-  
steins intimated that they were not  
through with their sugar deal, and a  
few weeks ago they began to make  
their word good. The importation was  
made so quietly by way of San Diego  
that few people knew what was being  
done. The sugar Brandenstein is now  
importing is cane sugar from Java and  
Manila, refined in English and Scotch  
factories at Hongkong. It is carried  
by the steamers of the California and  
Oriental Steamship Company, which is  
part of the Santa Fe system. Hereto-  
fore these sugars have been landed in  
San Diego and reshipped to this city,  
but in future the sugar will be landed  
in San Francisco at a saving of time  
and expense, and the steamers will  
proceed from here to San Diego with  
the rest of their cargoes.

The real battle began when the sugar  
was placed on the San Francisco mar-  
ket. The Hongkong sugar was offered  
by the Brandensteins at a quarter of a  
cent below the market price, and the  
trust met the cut by dropping five-  
eighths of a cent below the original  
price. The Brandensteins went a quar-  
ter of a cent lower and the trust  
dropped three-sixteenths of a cent,  
making thirteen-sixteenths in all. The  
last cut came yesterday, and now the  
war is fairly on, and no one knows  
where it will end. The Brandensteins  
are in the fight to stay, as no probi-  
tative railroad rate can be made now to  
shut Atlantic sugars out of San Fran-  
cisco. The new importers are quite  
sure of their contract with the Santa  
Fe Company and are ready to pour any  
number of shiploads of sugar into San  
Francisco. They are independent of  
the Arbuckles and everybody else, hav-  
ing kept their plans to themselves un-  
til all the details were settled beyond  
the power of the trust to interfere.  
The Brandenstein Company is rich  
enough to fight the trust with its own  
weapons. Meanwhile the benefits go to  
the consumer, the retailer and the  
wholesaler, and the profits of the trust  
are correspondingly diminished. The  
interesting feature of the situation  
from the consumer's standpoint lies in  
the statement generally accepted by  
the trade that the Brandensteins can  
undersell the trust one-eighth of a  
cent no matter what price the trust  
may make.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE

PITTSBURG (Pa.), April 4.—The  
Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, will  
tomorrow post in all of its plants a  
notice of an increase of wages to its  
unskilled or common laborers to \$1.40  
a day, the advance to date from April  
1st. The order will affect 10,000 men.

## LABOR OF HAWAII

An Important Conference and Full  
Discussion.

MEN FOR CHIEF INDUSTRY

Views of the President and of  
W. O. Smith—Policies Brought  
Forward—Future.

At the meeting called yesterday by  
the Executive for a conference with  
the planting interest on the subject of la-  
bor or immigration, President Dole stated  
that the Government policy regarding  
it was a serious matter. He thought  
that no advantage should be taken of  
the situation, which permitted us to  
continue to import Asiatic labor, be-  
cause the immigration laws of the  
country had not been extended to this  
territory. The legal situation was  
somewhat indefinite. There were no  
instructions from Washington on the  
subject. As President, he was the  
agent of President McKinley, and he  
desired to be in touch with his policy  
if he had one on the subject. Nothing  
should be done that was inconsistent  
with it. The delay in passing laws for  
the government of Hawaii had result-  
ed in discussion in the States regard-  
ing the status of Hawaii, and an effort  
would be made, it was said, to make  
Hawaii a colony, and class it with  
other new acquisitions. It might be  
a serious matter. If the Government  
refused permits, the planters would  
have to get laborers in their own way.  
There might be some danger to the  
community in allowing too many Jap-  
anese to enter the Islands. They  
might endanger property and life. It  
was important that the Government in  
Washington should have full con-  
fidence in the territorial government.  
The introduction of white laborers  
would have a good effect in the States.

Mr. W. R. Castle said he had seen  
public men in the States and they ad-  
vised that we should go on as we are,  
get our labor, and wait for the Wash-  
ington Government to act. We ought  
to do what was best for ourselves. It  
is just what all people do.

The following paper, written by Mr.  
W. O. Smith, was read

MEMORANDA IN REGARD TO PRO-  
POSED REFUSAL TO GRANT  
MORE PERMITS FOR ENTRY OF  
JAPANESE LABORERS.

What is the intention:  
To prevent further introduction of  
Japanese?

To shift the responsibility of their  
introduction from the Government to  
the Planters?

The object of Act 17 of the Republic  
was to give the Government control  
over the immigration of laborers.

Under the labor convention with  
Japan such control existed, but when  
the Planters and Japanese Immigra-  
tion Companies began to introduce the  
laborers without regard to the conven-  
tion, Act 17 was prepared and enacted  
to meet the situation.

The United States statutes are op-  
posed to the introduction of assisted  
immigrants.

And if the proposition now under  
discussion is for the purpose of con-  
forming with the spirit of the U. S.  
statute, I fail to see how it will ac-  
complish that object.

Should the granting of any more  
permits be refused, employers then  
will seek to bring in the laborers  
under the provisions of Act 66, Prov.  
Govt. as amended by Act 3 of the Re-  
public; which permits them to come  
provided each laborer is under a labor  
contract of not less than two years.

If, however, it is the intention to  
prevent the immigration of any more  
"assisted" immigrants by construing  
Act 66 and Act 17 together, and enforce-  
ment of the issue should be squarely  
presented. For it will apply to Euro-  
pean laborers as well as Asiatic.

If contract laborers are to be refused  
landing, and only those allowed to  
land who can produce \$50 one of two  
results will be likely to follow.

(1) The spirit of the law will be so  
easily evaded that the immigration will  
become practically unlimited.

(2) Or constant friction and diffi-  
culty will arise and an undesirable  
state of irritation provoked both with  
the Japanese and Planters, and much  
hardship caused.

I would suggest that a definite con-  
clusion should be arrived at upon the  
question of whether or not more "as-  
sisted" immigration should be al-  
lowed.

If the determination is to prevent  
the admission of any more of that  
class let the fact be made known, and  
proceed to enforce it.

If it is not the intention to wholly  
prevent such immigration but only to

(Continued on Page 5.)



## ONE MORE STAND

Filipinos Said to Be Preparing  
for Battle.

AQUINALDO HAS BEEN DEPOSED

Do Say Persistent Rumors in Manila—General Antonio Luna to Succeed Him—Views on the Proclamation.

MANILA, April 5. (9:35 a. m.)—The insurgents are massing strong forces north of Calumpit, about five and one-half miles northwest of Malolos, and according to the observations of the reconnoitering parties, they have fine intrenchments there. It is expected that hard fighting will be necessary to dislodge them at that point and at San Fernando, where Aguinaldo is supposed to be. Large rivers strengthen both positions.

Two new big Krupp guns, one six-inch and the other 8-inch, which were found buried at Malolos, will be mounted.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A cable to the Sun, dated Manila, April 4th, 8:10 p. m., says: General MacArthur's division still remains at Malolos. The Montana regiment, with two guns and a detachment of cavalry, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, made a reconnoissance in force today in the direction of Calumpit. The country was thoroughly scoured. About a thousand rebels were found a few miles from Calumpit. Our troops attacked the Filipinos, who made a short defense and then scattered. It was useless to pursue them, so the Americans returned to Malolos. In the skirmish we lost one man killed and four wounded.

In searching through the building in Malolos, which was formerly occupied by the Treasury Department of the insurgents, but which is now the American headquarters, three safes were found. In one of them was \$23,000, which had been abandoned by the rebel government in its precipitate flight from the town on the approach of the American army. The contents of the other two safes are not known, as they have not been opened yet.

MANILA, April 4, 4:45 p. m.—General MacArthur reconnoitered in force this morning with the Montana regiment, the Fourth Cavalry and two guns of the light artillery, as far as the river north of Malolos. The reconnoissance developed the fact that there are fully 1,000 rebels, armed with Mauser rifles, preparing for defense. Shots were exchanged and two men of the Montana regiment were wounded, but there was no engagement. Later in the day General MacArthur moved northward, as the water supply of Malolos is inadequate.

The belief is spreading among the residents here that the effect of the capture of Malolos, the former rebel capital, followed by the proclamation of the Philippine Commission, will be to convince the natives that Aguinaldo's bubble has burst.

MANILA, April 5.—8:20 p. m.—There are persistent rumors today that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has been supplanted in the control of Filipino affairs by General Antonio Luna, commander-in-chief of the Filipino forces. Luna is celebrated as being a typical belligerent.

A Spanish banker, who was interviewed, expressed the fear that the proclamation will not reach the masses controlling the rebellion because, he explained, the Filipinos at Manila are mostly domestics and clerks who have no definite opinions and the wire pullers outside of the city have undoubtedly intercepted it.

Continuing the Spanish banker said that if the proclamation had been issued on May 2 or even in August of last year, the result would have been different, as, in his opinion, based on twenty years' experience, the only argument which appeals to the masses here is the gun.

The editor of Oceania thinks the proclamation is the most politic document ever published in the Philippine Islands and that it is bound to convince the wavering of the folly of further hostilities.

### Lauka Residence Sold

The residence of C. P. Lauka on the peninsula was bought yesterday by R. F. Dillingham. The price paid for the property was \$10,000. Mr. Dillingham bought the place for an investment more than anything else, as he already has a residence in that section.

### Two Galleons for Hawaii.

The bark S. N. Castle cleared March 29th in San Francisco for Honolulu with a general merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following:

230 ca. canned goods, 50 casks, beer, 62 pkgs. machinery, 155 cs. and 15 bbls.

salmon, 550 lbs. dried fruits, 3700 lbs. manufactured tobacco, 2210 lbs. bread, 74 tons fertilizer, 31 cs. boots and shoes, 1080 lbs. chocolate, 187 bales paper, 273 lbs. cheese, 9 cs. hardware, 18,269 lbs. beans, 50 tins matches, 50 cs. whisky, 81 pkgs. sewing machines, 31 pkgs. groceries and provisions, 750 lbs. hops, 500 sks. bran, 6850 lbs. salt, 40 cs. paints and oils.

The schooner Defender cleared March 29th in San Francisco for Kihel, Maui, with the following merchandise as its cargo:

4000 posts, 3452 ties, 524 pes. pipe, 3 bxs. instruments.

### JAPANESE FOR PERU.

LIMA (Peru), April 3.—The Yurua Maru, the first steamer of the new Japanese line, thirty-four days from Yokohama, arrived here today, bringing 732 Japanese immigrants, chiefly domestic servants and agricultural laborers.

## SAMOA AFFAIRS

Great Britain Accepts Plan  
Proposed by Germany.

Details of the International Body Yet to be  
Decided Upon—A Tripartite Commission—Views of Dr. Solf.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Lord Salisbury has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for the settlement of the Samoan trouble by the appointment of a tripartite commission. The acceptance is on the broad principle only, and the details of the arrangement are yet to be agreed upon. As the United States has already accepted the general proposition, there is no longer any doubt as to the organization of the commission.

Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the newly appointed president of the Municipal Council of Samoa, had a busy time today conferring with officials, government and diplomatic, and taking the preliminary steps in the rapprochement of the three governments concerning the islands. Accompanied by Secretary Hay, he was received by the President, the latter expressing the earnest hope that Dr. Solf might be successful in his new field of action. Later Dr. Solf called at the British Embassy and a pleasant exchange of views occurred. Assistant Secretary of State Criddle also had a meeting with Dr. Solf to go over some of the technical details of the Samoan question. These several conferences were important mainly in showing the harmony with which the officials of the three governments are proceeding on Samoa.

During the day Dr. Solf talked on current Samoan affairs. He is a typical German, tall, robust, florid, and speaks perfect English.

"I am glad to observe the most satisfactory feeling prevailing in Washington," said Dr. Solf, "and I am confident that the German and American authorities would have little or no difficulty in arriving at a most harmonious understanding on Samoa. As far as I am concerned my duties are not of a political character, and my instructions, received before leaving Berlin, are, in effect, to use every endeavor to promote good feeling between the three powers and to avoid in every way possible cause for disagreement. Naturally I am desirous of realizing that high aim and of assisting in the quiet and orderly administration of Samoa."

Dr. Solf was asked as to his visit to London en route here and the general feeling entertained in British official circles. He said he had met Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Villiers, Under-Secretary of State, whose special province is Samoa. Their expressions were most friendly, and a general sentiment was evinced to have an end to the perplexing differences over Samoa.

Referring to his observations since landing in this country, Dr. Solf expressed himself as delighted. He liked the democratic spirit everywhere prevailing, the general atmosphere of liberty and the many evidences of substantial American progress. He leaves here tomorrow, going to New York and Buffalo and thence west, sailing on the 19th inst. from San Francisco for Samoa.

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. W. A. Strong, Pawnee City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

Milk Report of Inspector Johnson  
Brought Up.

FILTRATION OF WATER SUPPLY

Proposal to Buy a Steamer—The  
Government Dispensary—  
Other Matters.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The regular Board of Health meeting, which had been postponed from last Wednesday, owing to the illness of the President of the Board, met yesterday with Attorney General H. E. Cooper presiding.

G. W. Smith was appointed to serve on the sanitary and insane asylum committees.

The reports of the meat and fish inspectors were read and approved. The former had inspected 108 cows at the Star dairy and found all in perfect shape.

The report from the matron of the Hilo hospital was read. The secretary was instructed to inform her that poor people of any nationality could have free treatment. Her request for a trained nurse was laid on the table.

The report of the Walluku hospital was read and approved. It was remarked that the reports of this institution are always in good shape.

Dr. Howard informed the board that at present he was dispensing opium to thirty-two Chinese who are incurable. He requested that Deputy Marshal Cummingsworth be appointed to assist him in the dispensing of opium. The request was approved.

He also reported that the demands upon the Government dispensary are constantly growing. Every day there are a number of people after medicine. It is difficult to tell who are really deserving and who are not. His suggestion that a district nurse be appointed to assist in the work met with approval. It was referred to the Sanitary Commission.

The milk report of Food Inspector Johnson was brought up. In connection with this Attorney General Cooper gave his opinion that the milk inspecting department should be under the direct control of the Board of Health. This was the unanimous sentiment of the members.

The report of the inspector was laid before the sanitary committee without reading it, owing to the fact that the statements made in it regarding many people did not have sufficient evidence to justify a reading of the report.

A report and the plans for the filtration of the city's water supply were submitted. The report and plans are drawn up by Engineer Rudolph Herling. It was the opinion that before taking action on the plans the members should make a study of the report.

The acting veterinary surgeon was instructed to inspect all meats that are imported here.

Dr. Davidson's application for a four month's leave of absence was granted. Dr. Wetzel was appointed to act as his substitute.

Dr. McWayne and Dr. Monsarrat, now on board the Conemaugh, were granted leaves of absence.

Dr. Grace was appointed acting port physician at Hilo during the absence of Dr. Williams.

The tender of the Parker Ranch for supplying the Settlement with beef at \$18 a head, delivered at Kawaiahae, was accepted.

The next trip to Molokai was set for April 21st. In connection with transportation to the Settlement, the proposition of buying a steamer outright, to be used exclusively for such purposes, was laid aside as being infeasible. Attorney General Cooper stated that he was besieged by applicants for permits to go to Molokai on the next trip.

A communication from Collector General McStocker was read in regard to two Chinese who were taken off the China and landed at the Quarantine station. The explanatory report of Agent Reynolds was approved.

The following were present at the meeting: Attorney General Cooper, Secretary C. Wilcox, Dr. C. B. Wood, Executive Officer C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Emerson, G. W. Smith, L. D. Kellipio, A. Johnson, Dr. Howard.

### TRANSIT BY COMPRESSED AIR.

Metropolitan Cars Start with New Power on April 15.

NEW YORK, March 29.—As a start, on or about April 15, twelve compressed air motor cars will be operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway on its Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets lines. Later compressed air will operate the entire system.

### Mail Boats for Manila.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Post-office department is in correspondence with several owners of steamships who contemplate running a regular line of boats from San Francisco to Manila. As soon as a regular service is established a contract will be let and scheduled mail route established. At present mail transports have to be used for this service. This occasions much delay in the sending and receiving of mails.

## Just Received,

By Brig. W. G. Irwin

A LARGE LOT OF

Sound, Draught Horses,

SUITABLE FOR DRAYING OR HEAVY WORK.

Also a small shipment of

Young, Strong Mules,

Suitable For Plantation Work.

Have a Few Choice Bred Cows

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GUS. SCHUMAN,

FORT STREET.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

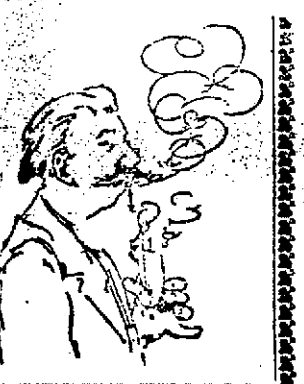
In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be.

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.  
FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUBB, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT  
JEWEL  
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family  
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

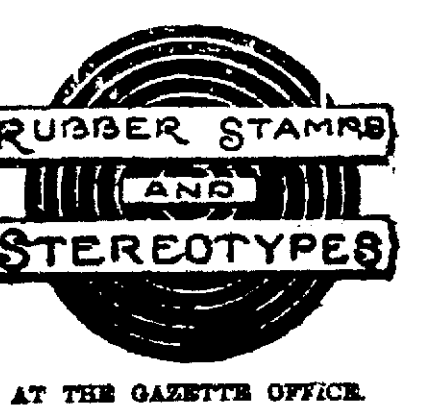
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waiakua Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Onomea Sugar Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



# FAMOUS PUBLICIST

Rev. J. D. Gulick, a Noted Missionary, Arrives.

## A BROAD MINDED THEOLOGIAN

Notices Numerous Changes—The Religious Work in Japan—His Belief in Evolution.

Among the passengers that arrived by the *Coptic* was Rev. John D. Gulick, brother of Rev. O. H. Gulick of this city.

Rev. Gulick has been a missionary in China and Japan for the past thirty-six years. The last time he was in Honolulu was in 1873 when he made a short visit here. He came then to make arrangements for his aged father and mother and to decide whether one of the brothers would not have to give up the missionary work. This was not necessary, however, as the parents decided to live in Kobe, Japan, with the Rev. O. H. Gulick. The famous thinker continued on to San Francisco and from there went back to China, where he remained for about two years. He then had to leave China, as the climate was too severe, he being stationed in Northern China. Since then he has been continuously in Japan.

"The changes are very great," said the celebrated exponent of broader theology, "since I was here last. I first left Honolulu in 1852, going to the States to get an education. I touched here again while on a voyage across the Pacific. However, my first real visit to this city after the time I first left was in 1873.

"The changes that had occurred between 1852 and 1873 were very great, greater in many ways than the changes between 1873 and today. Around 1852 irrigation had not even started, and there was nothing but dust in places where, in 1873, gardens were in full bloom. But the increase since then in wealth and growth of the city is very great.

"The missionary work in Japan, taken all in all, is a remarkable movement. It has been full of ups and downs, but when one looks backward upon the last twenty-five years the progress is astonishing. The Japanese are anxious to grasp new ideas. They are ambitious to hold their own in the world of thought and action. They may slip at times, but they are up and at it again immediately.

"In the missionary work the same experience of ups and downs have been met with. Although the people sometimes seem to miss the mark entirely in their ideas of civilization, in the end they will come out all right.

"Yes, it is a fact that the Japanese meet with opposition in the various places to which they migrate. They will get along in some way, however. They have gained Formosa, now, and what to do with it is the present problem which they are considering. The southern part of Japan is crowded pretty closely with population, while the northern part is not at all thickly inhabited. The Japs are averse to cold, as their whole habit of life does not shut out the cold sufficiently.

"What about evolution? Well, in Japan the whole of evolutionary thought in philosophy and religion is but an echo of European thought. One of the greatest obstacles in missionary work has been the fact that ancient Buddhism and Confucianism, which they have learned to put aside, are closely allied with some modern vein of evolution, which they are anxious to seize upon.

"In regard to evolution, I believe that God's creation of man has been along certain lines which we can and ought to investigate. It is and should be an open discussion. Of course, there are certain schools of orthodox which endeavor to close the door, but it will not stay closed. The very breath of religious life depends upon the investigation and upbuilding of truth.

"Some day, I believe, a definite conclusion will be reached. Many have already built up systems and arrived at conclusions seemingly definite to themselves, but there has always been something lacking. But the right conclusion will be reached some day.

"Forty-seven years ago, when, as a schoolboy at Punahou I wandered over these hills and through these valleys, the beginning of a new thought dawned upon me. While gathering the shells in one section I noticed that they were similar to the shells of other sections remote from them. The desire to know more in regard to the question grew upon me, and when Darwin's work appeared in 1859 I seized upon it eagerly. Since those days when I first wandered over the hills and valleys of this island I have never ceased to investigate, and the collection of shells I made then has been my chief argument against those who accept as a perfect whole the law of natural selection.

"No, I have not published any paper for a number of years. The last was in 1889, which was published by the Linnæan Society of London."

Rev. Gulick was pleased to hear that the aged Kekela was here. He recalled the fact that he had first met Kekela in 1852 when he accompanied him on

a short trip when the Micronesian mission was first started.

Rev. Gulick is famous through his thorough investigations and able papers connected with advanced thought. Today he is a bright and interesting talker, with a broad vein of humor. He will talk at length about the Japanese, with whom he is thoroughly familiar, but he is very averse to talking of his own work. From his conversation and appearance no one would think that he was twenty years old when, as far back as 1852, he made the collection of shells. He will remain here until the latter part of June, and looks forward with pleasure to renewing old friendships.

## A Great Combination.

The Missouri Car & Foundry Co., owned by the W. N. McMillan family, and the American Car Co. have consolidated, with a joint capital of sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000). The Missouri Car & Foundry Co. has an agency in Honolulu, which was established by Mr. McMillan two years ago, when he was here on a two months' visit with his brother-in-law, Dr. Walter Maxwell.

## ABOUT BEET SUGAR

### Growth of the Industry Has Been Quite Rapid.

Outlook Promises a Further Increase—Factories in Operation—The Average Yield.

The San Francisco Trade Journal of February 24th, says: "The growth of the beet sugar industry in this country has been quite rapid within the past two years, and the outlook promises a further expansion in the industry. The following factories were in operation in 1898, with a statement of their daily capacity in tons:

Alameda Sugar Co., Alvarado, Cal.	800
Binghamton, B. S. Co., Binghamton, N. Y.	350
California Beet Sugar & Refining Co., Crockett, Cal.	500
Chino Valley Beet Sugar Co., Chino, Cal.	1000
First New York Beet Sugar Co., Rome, N. Y.	200
Los Alamitos Sugar Co., Los Alamitos, Cal.	700
Michigan Sugar Co., Bay City, Mich.	350
Minnesota Sugar Co., St. Louis Park, Minn.	350
Norfolk Beet Sugar Co., Norfolk, Neb.	350
Ogden Sugar Co., Ogden, Utah	350
Oregon Sugar Co., La Grande, Ore.	350
Oxnard Beet Sugar Co., Grand Island, Neb.	350
Pecos Valley Beet Sugar Co., Eddy, New Mexico.	200
Utah Sugar Co., Lehi, Utah	350
Wisconsin Beet Sugar Co., (in liquidation) Menominee Falls, Wis.	200
Total	6400

Factories building, nearly completed: Spreckels Sugar Co., Spreckels (Salinas), Cal. 3000 Pacific Beet Sugar Co., Oxnard, Cal. 1000 Union Sugar Co., Santa Maria, Cal. 500

Total 4500

"Besides the above there are three more that will be in operation this year and situated at Grand Junction, Colorado; Bay City, Michigan; and Pekin, Ill. Besides these, six other companies, the organization of which is well advanced, are expected to be located at Rochester, Cairo, Benton Harbor, West Bay City, Monroe and Alma, Mich. Factories are also planned for Lyons and Dunkirk, N. Y., Grand Haven, Port Huron and Kalamazoo, Mich., and Springfield, Utah. Rumors are also afloat of plants to be built at Penn Yan, N. Y., Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio, Corunna, Alpena, Mount Clemens and Tawas City, Mich., Hamlet, Ind., Omaha, Neb., Sioux Falls, S. D., and Fresno, Cal. Regarding boundaries, the Washington Legislature has a bill before it giving bounties to the industry confined within its borders; that in Indiana has been defeated, while in Illinois the Legislature has a bill in both houses giving bounty. In Michigan the new bounty has caused a large expansion of the industry. In Nebraska the industry is reported thriving, but the bounty experiment is not a success. In Minnesota the bounty will probably be continued two years longer. In Iowa, the State is making experiments to determine whether sugar beet growing can be carried on with profit. Kansas has been found to be outside the beet belt."

The average yield of the 1898 crop has been from ten to twelve tons, giving the farmer a gross revenue of from \$45 to \$54 to the acre. As the cost of raising beets, through a better understanding of the crop learned by experience, is never more than \$25 per acre, and more frequently less, it will be seen that there is no other crop that can compare to beets for profit. While the average yield has been ten to twelve tons per acre, there are exceptional cases where the yield far exceeded that, the largest on record being one field of five acres from which were harvested 120 tons of beets—Norfolk (Neb) News.

## HOBART STILL NO BETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Vice-President Hobart is not progressing as well as was hoped for and tonight he was not as well as usual. A disagreeable cough is giving him the most annoyance and he is unable to throw it off

# FIRE AND FLAMES

## How American Troops Suppressed Incendiaries.

A Brave Night Battle—Fully 2,000 Buildings Destroyed Before the Flames Were Subdued.

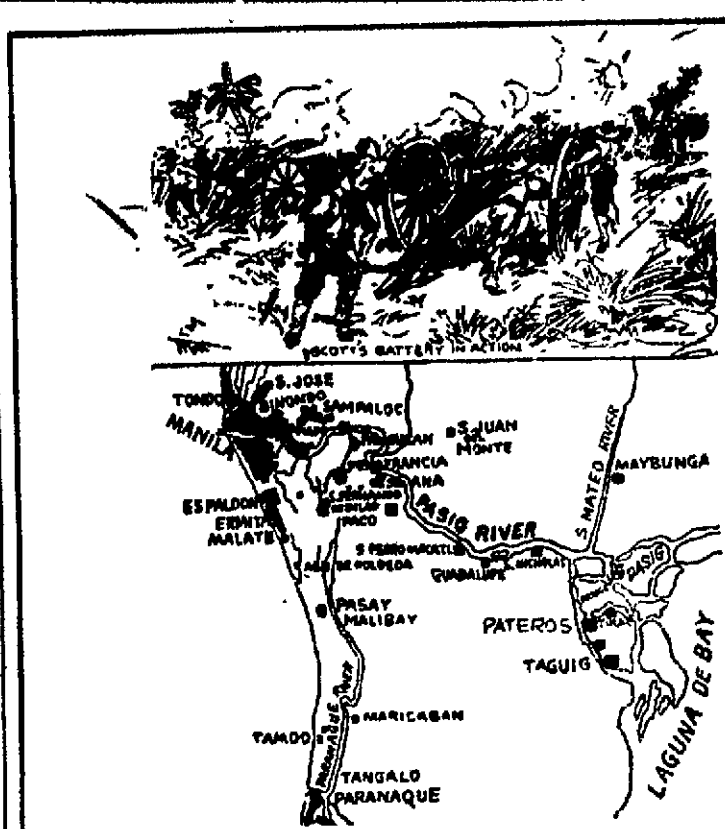
MANILA, March 1.—After many false alarms and frustrated attempts, the oft-repeated threats of the rebels to turn Manila and massacre every European and American within its walls culminated in a disastrous conflagration and an attempted uprising, which was promptly checked, on the night of Washington's birthday. That preconcerted arrangements had been made to fire the city in half a dozen different places simultaneously there can be no doubt, but fortunately the plans miscarried, for various reasons, and the natives themselves, or at least their sympathizers, lost as much, if not more, than those upon whom they sought to wreak their vengeance.

A quieter day than that of February 22 it would be difficult to imagine. All the banks and leading mercantile houses were closed, and except for the fact that the saloons were open it seemed more like Sunday than a holiday, the excessive heat and the condition of affairs outside having kept most people indoors. About sun-down, however, the town bestirred itself, and the streets were soon filled with people taking an airing before dinner, it being the custom here to dine at 8 o'clock and retire immediately afterward. Just as the long strings of carriages which daily pass and repass each other on the Luneta were forming for the procession homeward a dense black column of smoke rolled up above the intervening roofs, and almost immediately afterward an ominous red glare was reflected from the sky. Murmurs of horror were followed by sharp orders to coachmen, and there was a wild scramble for the city. Even when this was reached and it was ascertained that the fire was in Santa Cruz district, some distance from the residence section, the alarm was not abated, for no one doubted that incendiaries were at work and none knew where the next blaze might be started.

On the streets in the vicinity of the fire, which was within two blocks of the Escolta, the wildest confusion reigned for some time, people scurrying here, there and everywhere. The blaze had started in a row of two-story modern buildings with brick foundations on the Calle Lacoste, in the center of the Chinese section, and as several of these had been fired within a few minutes of each other it soon assumed alarming proportions. The local fire brigade turned out with commendable promptitude, but with more zeal than discretion proceeded to pour three thin streams of water from as many lines of hose upon the red-hot brick walls of the first building fired, which was already doomed, instead of attempting to prevent those opposite and adjacent from lighting. The consequence was that by the time General Hughes and his men arrived on the scene and commenced to clear the streets the fire was spreading on both sides of the Calle Lacoste and a stiff breeze was fanning it forward.

During the excitement the hose was cut five times and other impediments placed in the way of the firemen. Upon learning of this General Hughes issued orders to his men to shoot the first man who interfered with the checking of the flames or attempted to start others. Several natives who picked up burning brands and darted off with them were either shot or bayoneted by the guards, and then a general round-up of all the natives on the streets in the vicinity was ordered. As thousands were vacating their houses and carrying off their effects and the sidewalks and roadways were littered with furniture for blocks, this was a work of some difficulty, but by degrees the soldiers corralled hundreds of protesting natives and hustled them into yards and vacant lots, where they were guarded until the excitement subsided.

About 9 o'clock the European volunteer fire brigade arrived on the scene with a modern engine, and after three hours' work the fire was controlled. Meantime the whole of the block in which the blaze originated, two-thirds of that on the opposite side of the street, and a block and a half west of it had been completely gutted. From a spectacular standpoint the fire was magnificent sight, the flames leaping into the air while millions of sparks glistened among the rolling clouds of smoke and fell in golden showers upon adjacent roofs. Scores of fires were started by these sparks to windward, but as every one was alive to this danger they were promptly quenched in their infancy. Shortly after midnight, just as the



BATTLE GROUNDS NEAR MANILA. It is difficult for one reading of happenings in a distant and strange land to fully appreciate the subject, because of lack of geographical knowledge. This has been especially true of recent events in and around Manila. The accompanying map will, therefore, prove valuable.

weary workers and watchers were repairing to their quarters, congratulating themselves that the fire, bad though it was, had been no worse, another blaze was reflected from the smoke belching sky in the direction of Tondo. This being the most densely populated native district in the city, which had always been identified with the rebel cause, preparations were at once made for trouble, and it was not long in coming.

No sooner had the fire brigade coupled its hose and commenced to play upon the flames, which had again started in a block of buildings occupied by Chinese, than shots were fired at the men from the windows of the adjacent houses. Companies E and M, of the Second Oregon Volunteers, and M and C of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, under Major Willis, were hastily reinforced by Major Goodale's battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, and an attempt was made to clean out the neighborhood. Suddenly, however, shots were fired from half a dozen streets at once, and when this fusillade was followed by volleys from Mausers in the vicinity of the railway station, it was realized that the enemy had sneaked around to the left flank of the outposts at Caloocan, by way of the creeks and estuaries of Vitas District, and that there was other work than fighting the fire to be done.

As the strength of the enemy was unknown it was a ticklish situation to cope with, but it had to be met, and the Americans, regulars and volunteers alike, met it like men. A skirmish line full a quarter of a mile long was formed and advanced under cover of huts and trees until the rebels were discovered behind hastily formed barricades of paving stones and street car rails, commanding two streets, and within two stone buildings. The firing from bushes and shacks became so hot that it was found necessary to set fire to other shacks to windward in order to smoke the rebels out, and this having been done, an advance was made upon the barricades. Both were carried with a rush, but the rebels made a determined stand within the ruins of an old church, and it was not until a detachment of the Oregon Volunteers flanked them from an adjacent brick building that they were moved. Thirty were shot within this enclosure and six more in another. Once the rebels commenced to fall back it was easy to keep them moving, although they threw up barricades and astily entrenched themselves near the terminus of the Malabon street railway.

This, however, occupied all of Thursday morning, the rebels not being driven out of the city limits until long after daylight. While they left 113 dead on the ground and several hundred were taken prisoners, many escaped into the swamp lands north of the city, this side of Caloocan, and are still believed to be in hiding there. In order to guard against further attacks of this nature the whole of this section has been cleared, all the native shacks having been destroyed by

fire. The American loss was one private of the Twenty-third Infantry killing, an officer and three privates of the Minnesota Volunteers and a private of the Oregon Volunteers wounded.

While all of this was happening beyond the scene of the fire the flames rapidly consumed whole blocks of bamboo structures, the popping of the exploding canes conveying the impression that a regular battle was being fought. So long as the fire was confined to this class of buildings no effort was made to suppress it; but when it spread to other streets lined with stone and brick buildings a battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment relieved the native firemen and fought the flames until noon, when they were finally subdued.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done by these two fires, fully 2,000 buildings being destroyed, together with their contents.

## Two Clergymen Talk of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

It is a minister's duty to tell the merits of a medicine which has benefited him and which he believes has merits to cure disease. Any sufferer from any form of kidney ill or urinary trouble, will read the statement of the following clergymen with interest:

Rev. F. A. Smith, residence 829 First street, Kalamazoo, Mich., testifies: "At the time I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Geo. McDonald's drug store, I was troubled considerably with my kidneys. The backache was quite pronounced, being especially severe when it was necessary for me to sit or stand in a stooped position for any length of time. I had other symptoms which usually arise from disordered kidneys, or from irregular action of those organs. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills corrected these annoyances in a very short time and I have not been troubled with them since. As I was not taking any other remedy but this at the time there can be no doubt but that they were the direct means of curing me, and I am most favorably impressed with them."

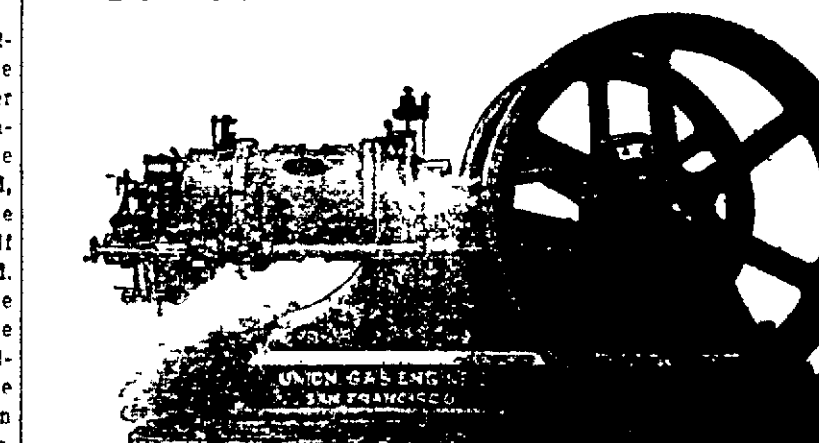
Rabbi L. Liebman, residence 715 South Fourth street, Hamilton, Ohio, testifies:

"I have been troubled with my kidneys, having had attacks of lumbago or backache and a lameness in the lumbar region. I had also dizziness and headache when my back was troubling me so much. I could usually tell when these attacks of the kidneys were coming on by a peculiar feeling in the eyes. I was in intense pain when I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had not taken very many before I was completely relieved of the whole of it. I am quite free from the aching in my back and the lameness. They acted so promptly, I am confident that they are a good kidney medicine. From my experience I could not hesitate recommending them, and I have no objection to your referring to me as one who could vouch for them."

This valuable medicine may be had of dealers generally, or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50c a box (6 boxes for \$2.50)

J. W. Smith, the Pearl City teacher and pineapple planter, is home from Australia, where he has been for some months visiting his aged parents.

## "UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO. Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## AWNINGS.

There is no place in the world where Awnings are as much needed as in Honolulu. As far as we can see for no other reason than that most people think they have to send to the Coast for them. This is a wrong impression. We make

## Awnings

All Sizes. All Colors. All Prices.

Try and consider the great advantage of Awnings. They regulate the light, make a room more comfortable and cooler and in all gives the home a cozy appearance. If you intend getting Awnings for the summer, call and get our figures.

RUINED—By a lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits, or better known as a moth. Small as they are they get into your best clothes and all because you neglect buying the very thing that will not only keep them out, but is at the same time an ornament to any home.

We refer to our

## Ladies' Wardrobe Boxes.

These are upho'stered, making a HAND-OME SETTEE. Call and see them.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers, KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

## ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy.

Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE

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Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

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# THE SUGAR TRUST

Have Meyer Remains King of the Combine

## PLANS OF THE OPERATORS

Attempt to Organize Opposition—Large Refineries Satisfied—Belief of Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Evening Sun says: "Sugar will sell at 200 or over." Such has been the confident assertion in Wall street for a week or more; and on that assertion and on the contribution to its efficiency of the gambling element, or that part of the gambling element which is engaged in putting 'sugar' up, the price has advanced. Doscher and Arbuckle have settled with the American Sugar Refining Company. Each is to have 10 per cent of the business of refining sugar and the remaining 80 per cent is to be apportioned among the other refiners; that is to say, the American Sugar Refining Company, the Mollenhauer, National, and others."

On these statements the price of "sugar" has been advanced and for all that we know will continue to be advanced. If any one is curious enough to ask for details there is no hesitation about furnishing them. The "deal" was arranged by John E. Searles, the late treasurer of the Sugar Trust. He called a meeting at his house, and there were present the Doschers, the Arbuckles, the Mollenhauers, half a dozen of Standard Oilers, led by H. H. Rogers, and every other "sugar" element outside of the American Sugar Refining company. The proposition before the gathering was to unite all the elements and present a homogeneous front to the trust. It was enthusiastically adopted, and the result was that Mr. Have Meyer was dismayed and, like Zacheus, "came down."

Now there is some truth in the foregoing. Such a meeting was held at Mr. Searles' house, only Mr. Rogers was not there. The other elements, however, were on hand. Mr. Searles was the promoter of the project and he, after his company had left, was painfully impressed with the lack of enthusiasm with which his ideas were received. The Mollenhauer and National people said that they had always been decently treated by Mr. Have Meyer, and if they weren't making any money at present it was certainly not his fault. Mr. Doscher was in a receptive mood, but couldn't see anything practical in the outlook. He would like the arrangement well enough, but matters would have to work a little further before anything could be done. As for Mr. Arbuckle's representative, all he could say was that he was favorable to any common-sense arrangement that could be prepared and which did not close the Arbuckle refinery. "John Arbuckle was in this thing for keeps and \$100,000,000 in cash would not buy the 'Arlosa' outfit."

It should be observed, by way of explanation, that one of the details of the "deal" was that John Arbuckle was to have the Woolston Spice Mills of Toledo, now operated by the American Sugar Refinery, for the sake of the "lion-brand" of coffee, turned over to him. People who are conversant with the coffee trade will understand this. The most curious thing about the whole situation is the relation between the alleged facts about "sugar" and the market for the shares. Such is the condition of the public mind in regard to speculation that it is wholly unable to accept information that is against its own bent. There are about 11,500 shareholders of the American Sugar Refining Company, and they hold their stock in all kinds of weather. When it goes down on the stock exchange they are depressed, but undismayed; and when it goes up they are elated, but sedate. To a reflecting observer it would seem that while they could not be shaken out by low prices they might be coaxed out by high prices. The fact is, that "sugar" would have to go below par before the shareholders of record would sell—that is, in any considerable number—whereas if it went to 200 they might yield to temptation.

The reason of this is that they have been receiving 12 per cent dividends with regularity and are, so far as known, continuing to receive them, even under the admitted belittling conditions of the present time. The next most cogent reason is that they have the most implicit confidence in the Have Meyer administration.

A combination of capital and brains which, without injustice to the public, secures a legitimate annual return upon a business is commendable. That such a combination should be subjected to attack is inseparable from existing business conditions. The American Sugar Refining Company is now the object of such an attack, and it remains to be seen whether it can or cannot successfully resist it. What a lesson the whole situation contains for the people who are honestly and sincerely frightened of the "trusts." The fate of the "Sugar Trust" is that of every one of them. If they make money opposition is inevitable. It is the inexorable law of all business. If it succeeds, create a competition. If the ability and the resources of the sugar company are adequate it will defeat the Doscher

ers and the Arbuckles and it will resume its stability and pay 12 per cent without interruption—for a while. Attack at some time is inevitable. No trust can escape it unless it can manufacture cheaper and sell cheaper than any possible competitor or is protected by unassailable patents.

### A Modern Residence.

The premises of Joseph S. Emerson on the corner of Hackfeld street and Spencer avenue have been prepared for the erection of a residence for the owner. It will be of modern style and an ornament to the locality. The site is one of the most desirable on the slope of Punchbowl and Mr. Emerson has been for years cultivating trees and shrubs for the large grounds about the place where he now intends to reside.

## ANNUAL MEETING

### Second Congregation Discusses the Decision.

Litigation at an End—An Energetic Crusade—Remarks of Reverend Mackintosh.

There was a large attendance at the adjourned annual meeting of the Second English-Speaking congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening. The matter of the recent decision of the court in setting aside the injunction which has restrained Bishop Willis from interfering with the affairs of the congregation, was thoroughly discussed.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, pastor of the congregation, announced that that litigation was at an end and that the Second Congregation was now exactly in the same position as existed prior to the commencement of the suit against Bishop Willis. It was thought in view of the position now taken by the Bishop regarding annexation to the Episcopal Church of the United States, that the status of the Second Congregation would remain the same for some time—at least until the American church assumed control of spiritual affairs here. As far as the Archbishop of Canterbury is concerned, he is too busy with the critical state of the Church in England to pay much attention to the missionary work of Hawaii and that he would at the earliest opportunity turn the same over to the church of the United States is most certain. But the American Bishops move slowly like all great bodies, and it might be some years until they would actively control church affairs here.

"In the meantime," said Mr. Mackintosh, "we must continue an earnest and energetic crusade not only as churchmen, but as Christians. Soul saving—the welfare of the young of our parish—all the great ideals of a holy life, must exist within us. The gross exaggerations of newspapers in reference to our affairs, many of them not truthful in the least particular, should not be the criterion of what souls require or what the needs of this life are. We should call forth the best efforts of our life during the coming year, and make it the greatest in the history of our beloved church. This season of the Resurrection, when everything should spring into new life, will also prove our uprising from the past into a glorious future."

The address of Mr. Mackintosh had been listened to with great attention by the congregation and a ripple of applause at the close of his earnest words could not be restrained. Churchwarden Judge W. L. Stanley then made a clear statement of the facts leading up to the employment of counsel, the commencement of the suit and the final adjustment of the whole matter of the continuance of the existence of the Second Congregation as a body worshipping at the Cathedral.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Churchwardens—Geo. S. Harris and W. L. Stanley. Sidesmen—Clive Davies, Arthur Wall, J. W. Podmore, A. Mackintosh, L. Miranda, E. W. Jordan, John Effinger, F. Fernandes and R. A. Jordan. Treasurer—T. M. Starkey. Choir Committee—Miss von Holt, W. L. Stanley, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Geo. Ross, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, T. E. Wall.

The congregation expressed full confidence in the churchwardens, who are now elected for the second term together, and moved a vote of thanks to the treasurer, T. M. Starkey (also re-elected) for his faithful service on behalf of the parish.

That a new era has sprung up in Anglican church circles is shown by the fact that the regular monthly socials, which have been omitted for some years past and which used to prove such a benefit to the social life of the parish, will now be resumed. The vestry will meet regularly on the second Wednesday of April, July, October and January, and will conduct church work on similar lines to those laid down by the progressive churches in the States. During the evening Mr. Mackintosh stated that thirteen membership letters had been presented to him by people from the States and that the influx of new comers must be looked after in a systematic way.

Superintendent John Cassidy, of the Mutual Telephone Co., will leave for New York within a fortnight. While away he will purchase the switch board which will be used in the new circuit.

## PRETTY WEDDING

### Virginia Fair the Happy Bride of a Vanderbilt.

Both Magnificent and Simple—Lavish Display of Wealth—The Crowds.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Miss Virginia Fair, daughter of the late Senator James G. Fair of California, at noon today was married to William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr., elder son of William K. Vanderbilt.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Murphy of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the ballroom at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Herman



VANDERBILT-FAIR.

Oelrichs, at 1 East Fifty-seventh street.

In magnificence the details of the wedding equaled the Vanderbilt-Mariborough union; in simplicity it might have been performed in a cottage; in lavish display of wealth and extravagance it easily rivaled the Gould-Castellane marriage; in quiet and serene joy it might have been a modest country home wedding, that is, except for the crowd outside, that filled the streets and craned necks for only a fleeting glimpse of bride, bridegroom, or guests. The crowd was patient when men of affairs and millions rolled up to the stately home of the Oelrichs in carriages. It was impatient and eager when women laden with fortunes in rare and glistening gems glistened for a moment in the sunlight, then entered the canvas lane leading to the house. But it was wild, impetuous and uncontrollable when the bride ran from the house with her husband in a shower of rice and followed by the bridal slipper, thrown by a sure hand. Then the crowd broke the police cordon and swarmed around the pair. There was only a scramble, a jostling, then the crowd fell back and made amends by giving a hearty cheer for the lucky young Americans.

The flowers used in decorating the ballroom for the wedding were afterward distributed among the patients in Bellevue Hospital.

Perfect in every detail were the appointments of the wedding. There were assembled in the ballroom where the marriage ceremony was performed less than one hundred and fifty persons relatives and intimate friends of the bridal couple. The ballroom was made to resemble a chapel as much as possible, and an aisle, formed of very tall rose trees in full bloom was placed in the center of the room, and extended to the conservatory at the east end, in front of which was erected a prie dieu, behind which the priest stood.

The conservatory itself was hung with pink gauze and the walls entirely covered with branches of quince and apple in full bloom, making altogether a beautiful floral bower.

On either side of the aisle were placed gilded chairs and the guests were shown to their assigned places by Roman Baldwin and Clarence H. Mackay.

### WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. J. and all Druggists and Dealers.

### FAILED TO QUALIFY.

#### Young Hee Unwilling to Execute the Deed of His Recent Sale.

Bill for specific performance has been filed in the matter of A. V. Gear and T. F. Lansing vs. Young Hee. Plaintiffs show by their petition that on the 5th of April respondent executed and delivered for sum of \$5000 an agreement for one and a half shares of the Sniffey estate, that on the 5th of April the said petitioners paid to said Young Hee the sum of \$5000 on account of the said purchase price of said mentioned property. That on the 11th of April petitioners tendered to said Young Hee the balance due upon the purchase price. When said tender was made the respondent refused to accept the amount and refused to execute or deliver a good and sufficient warranty deed.

The petitioners are informed and believe that respondent refuses to comply with his said agreement and seeks to repudiate the same. They pray that



VANDERBILT-FAIR.

the said respondent be cited to appear and answer the complaint of the petitioners. F. M. Hatch and Geo. D. Gear for complainants; Magoon & Stillman for respondent.

## LEADERS:

### New Victoria SEWING MACHINES

\$24.80

REDUCED FROM \$35.00

## CELEBRATED

WILCOX & GIBBS

—LESS THAN—

U. S. PRICES.

## Ajax Bicycles

\$37.50

A GOOD WHEEL FOR LITTLE MONEY

## CUTLERY

SEE DISPLAY OF

Carvers!

## Household Goods Department

BETHEL STREET.

## Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED—

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

### New York Line.

The bark Foohing Suey will leave New York on April 5th, for Honolulu. The bark Iolani will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

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In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Laubala folder, could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

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110 HOTEL ST.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In bottles of 4 and each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SOLD AGENTS

## TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

## Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

## Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

## Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited. 307 FORT ST.

## Drink

PURE

WATER.

## EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

## DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

## VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$8.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 100 quarts.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLD AGENTS



## WITHOUT A WIRE.

Successful Experiments  
With New Telegraphy.

Message Sent Across the English  
Channel—Signals Perfectly  
Recorded—The Method.

LONDON, March 28.—Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, who recently, after long delay, obtained permission from the French Government to establish a station on the French coast for the purpose of experimenting with wireless telegraphy between England and France, announced that he has conducted successfully experiments between the South Foreland, county of Kent, and Boulogne.

The Times this morning prints a hundred-word dispatch, the first press message by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, describing the experiments between the South Foreland and Boulogne. The experiments were conducted with the Morse code, which was read as distinctly as if the terminal had been connected with wires.

The South Foreland is the most easterly land in England, consisting of a chalky cliff about 200 feet in height, projecting into the North sea and having two lighthouses, with an elevation of 372 feet. Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has been in practical operation off the English coast for several months between the South Foreland lighthouse and the East Goodwin lighthouse, a distance of twelve miles.

The distance from South Foreland lighthouse to Boulogne-sur-Mer is thirty-two miles, the greatest previous distance covered having been eighteen miles, between Poole and Bournemouth, in England. An experience of fourteen months had shown that no kind of weather would stop the working of the apparatus. The vertical conductor Marconi used is the main feature of his system, and he has found that the distance to which signals may be sent varies according to the square of the length of this conductor. For signaling eighteen miles he used a conductor eighty feet high, and in his application to M. Lockroy, he contended that with a conductor 114 feet high he could establish communication between points on opposite sides of the Strait of Dover and even go that distance ten miles better.

His experiments have already proved that when such a vertical wire conductor is employed, no hindrance to signaling is caused by hills or other obstacles or by the curvature of the earth.

Communication between lighthouses and shore is a matter of great importance and the wireless system between South Foreland lighthouse and East Goodwin lighthouse worked through the fierce storms of the latter part of February without interruption, the messages being flashed continually from ship to shore and vice versa.

Signor Marconi is much the most successful experimenter among the many who have worked along the same lines. He is now in his twenty-sixth year. He is an Italian and it was in Italy that he began his special work. The Italian Government paid him a large sum of money for his invention, to be used on warships. From Italy he went to England and his success there has already interested Emperor William, who has instructed German experts to experiment with the wireless system for the benefit of the German army and navy. He recently, in the course of a lecture on the system, illustrated its principle by likening it to that upon which a tuning fork will respond to vibrations caused by striking another tuning fork near it.

### Coal for Dewey.

Five thousand tons of coal are being loaded at Newport News for the Navy Department and will go through the Suez Canal direct to Admiral Dewey. All the coal used by the fleet under his command, as well as that sent to Honolulu, is shipped chiefly from the Atlantic seaboard principally from Baltimore or Newport News. Since the close of the war 40,000 tons have been sent to Manila on steamers and sailing vessels, the former proceeding through the Suez Canal and the latter around the Cape of Good Hope. The trip through the canal takes nearly two months, while that around the Cape covers nearly five months. All coal sent to Honolulu goes in sailing ships around the Horn. It has been suggested that coal might be taken from the Pacific coast, but tests made two years ago by the Bureau of Equipment of coal mined on the Slope shows that the variety is far inferior to that coming from the East. Some little coal was purchased in Australia and sent to Manila for the fleet, but little compared to the vast quantities sent from this country.—Ex

### Brutus and Scindia.

VALLEJO, April 1.—Judging from orders received at Mare Island during the past month coilliers are as important in the naval establishment as battle-ships and cruisers. The Brutus has been overhauled in a remarkably short time, some of the employees being required to work overtime to get her completed. She will take her departure from the yard to-day, going to San Francisco for a cargo of coal, when she will proceed at once to Guam.

The Scindia, which arrived at Mare Island Friday, will also be repaired with all possible speed. She will be docked at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning and instructions have been received to work night and day on her till she is

ready to go to sea again. Rear Admiral Watson has not received any orders regarding the duty to which the Scindia will be detailed, but the recent stirring events at Samoa would tend to give occasion for the rumor that she will proceed to Samoa with coal for the Philadelphia, or such American war vessels as may be ordered there.

### RELIEF FOR THE ENGINEERS.

Light Batteries Now on the Way to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Information was received in this city yesterday from the War Department at Washington to the effect that Light Batteries F, Fourth Artillery, and F, Fifth Artillery, left Weehawken yesterday in three sections at 12:08, 1:40 and at 1:58 p. m., respectively, via New York, Ontario and Western, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines. The first section includes four cars of guns and four cars of ammunition.

These batteries are to relieve the four companies of the Second United States Volunteers, now stationed at Honolulu, who are to sail from the island April 20th on the Australia, one day after the arrival of the batteries on the Nippon Maru. The volunteers are to be mustered out after their arrival in San Francisco.

### TWO OF A TRADE.

That two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a caving, sneering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a painful, inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the outsider is blind.

Again, two of a trade may agree and both be wrong—on a point, of course, connected with their own industry. Some years ago there was high debate over the question whether a painting, exhibited in Paris, was an original Velasquez or a copy. Half the artists and connoisseurs in Europe got hot under the collar about it. It was one or the other—so they said. Later on the fact came out. It was neither an original nor a copy; it was a replica. The experts were mistaken. And so runs speculative judgment in everything.

Here is the case of two doctors, both, doubtless, competent men. If they were wrong, or if only one was wrong, —but let us have the story first. It comes from a reputable source, and is well corroborated.

"In March, 1891," says the relater, "I had a severe attack of influenza, which prostrated me for two months. After this I could not get up my strength. My appetite was poor, and what little I did eat gave me much pain at the chest and around the heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the heart seized me every now and again, sometimes so bad I feared I was going to die. At night I got little or no sleep on account of wind, which rose into my throat until I fairly gasped for breath. During the painful attacks of my complaint perspiration would stand in beads upon my face.

"I soon lost strength to that extent I could not stand. Indeed, I was weak as a child. I was often so dizzy I had to catch hold of something to keep me from falling. Several times these attacks have come upon me at concerts, obliging my friends to conduct me home. As time passed on I grew more and more feeble and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

"I had two doctors attending me who prescribed medicines; which, however, eased me only for a time and then I was as bad as ever.

"One doctor said I had pleurisy; the other said I had heart disease.

"For two and one-half years I lingered along, nearly as much dead as alive, all my relatives and friends thinking I would not recover. In November, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of a case like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife procured me a bottle from the Provincial Drug Stores in Westgate Street, and the first bottle gave me so much relief that I continued with the medicine. I could then eat well and the food agreed with me, the pain around the heart soon ceasing.

"In a short time my strength returned and I got back to my work well and vigorous. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish this statement and refer to me."—(Signed) William Henry Jervis, 48, Rendlesham Road, All Saints, Ipswich, November 13th, 1897.

One of Mr. Jervis' doctors pronounced his complaint to be pleurisy, the other said it was heart disease. Were they both right, or both wrong? Or was one right and the other wrong? In the latter case—which one? Judging from the symptoms as set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as far as they went.

The sac or bag which surrounds the heart (called the pericardium), and the sac in which the lungs rest (called the pleurae), are parts of the lymphatic system, which is the special abiding place and stamping ground of the kind of poison, produced by the diseased digestive system, and the cause of rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, and heart disease. Now, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with torpid liver, which engendered the poison that set up a mild form of both pleurisy and heart disorder. When the real and underlying ailment of all—the dyspepsia—was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup these supplementary or consequential troubles vanished, as might be expected.

So we see that—strange as it may seem—two of a trade can differ and both be right.

## WISH CARRIED OUT

Society Dedicates Lovely  
Dottie Cooke Annex.

Nurses' Home Ready for its Useful Work—  
An Important Addition to Oakland's  
Fabrics—The Ceremonies.

OAKLAND, March 31.—Despite the lowering clouds there was a very large attendance at Fabiola Hospital this afternoon to witness the dedication of the Dottie Cooke annex and the opening of the new nurses' home.

All the ladies took large bouquets to the building, and the interior of both places was like a huge garden. Probably 800 people attended the reception.

The Dottie Cooke annex is the gift of Mrs. Charles M. Cooke in memory of the girl whose name it bears. Special rooms have been furnished for little ones by Mrs. A. T. Cooke, Mrs. Charles M. Cooke, Mrs. S. T. Alexander and Miss Martha Alexander. The seven beds in the ward have been the especial care of Dottie Cooke's relatives. One is furnished by her aunt, Mrs. Montague Turner; two by Mrs. Cooke's grandchildren, Emily and Platt, and the others are the gifts of Mrs. Alexander, Miss Annie Alexander and the Misses Atherton.

For several years Miss Dottie Cooke was a pupil at the Horton School, and the pupils of that academy have contributed a bed bearing an inscription. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Henshaw have furnished a bed in memory of their young daughter. Dr. and Mrs. Gillam, the Misses Stoddard, Dr. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Letts Oliver, and the Misses Everson have also provided beds.

This afternoon Hon. T. L. Barker presided at the dedication, which was held in the reception rooms of the main building. He briefly scanned the history of Fabiola and paid a high tribute to the ladies who have carried it on independent of all male help in the direction.

Hon. W. R. Davis spoke at some length. He dwelt especially upon the life of the young girl who was specially interested in children.

Miss Sarah W. Horton, in whose establishment the deceased young lady was educated, spoke of the many benevolent traits in the girl's character. Rev. Dr. J. K. McLean offered a dedicatory prayer, and the exercises concluded with the singing of "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" by Mrs. Montague Turner.

A reception was held in the nurses' headquarters recently donated to the hospital through the efforts of Mrs. Isaac Requa.

### FROM A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

Remains of William Blackley Taken from the Potter's Field.

The remains of William Blackley, Jr., the only son of a millionaire banker of Staunton, Va., were disinterred from the potter's field a few days ago and sent to the Atlantic Coast to rest with those of his forefathers in the Old Dominion, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Several years ago young Blackley left his home on account of ill health and located in Honolulu as a bank clerk. Although his health improved, he was led to leave the islands and ship under the name of W. J. Mason as steward on the brigantine Lurline, to San Francisco. His arrival there was not marked by a reformation of habits, and on the afternoon of March 7, 1898, he was found dead in a room of the Bonanza lodging-house, at 869 Market street, with a bottle partly filled with carbolic acid beside him.

He had been a lodger at the place only two days, and left no papers by which he could be identified, so the body was taken to the Morgue, where the captain of the Lurline recognized it as that of his former steward, Mason. Under that name he was buried by the city. Two months later his father saw a picture of the suicide in a San Francisco newspaper and wrote to a friend here to learn all particulars and to have the remains sent home.

He asked, too, for a picture, and in complying with the request his correspondent was forced to send the ghastly photograph taken at the Morgue, with all its hideous details. The body was easily located, but it could not be exhumed until a year had elapsed without violating a city ordinance. Twelve months had barely expired when an undertaker reached here from Virginia with authority from the father to return with the remains.

Blackley was 35 years of age at the time of his death, and would have inherited an estate valued at nearly \$3,000,000.

### A Honolulu Trio.

Mrs. G. Woodward, of the Kamehameha schools and formerly leading soprano in the Central Union choir, Miss Agnes Judd and Miss Edna Kelley are living together in New York. The first two are still pursuing their musical studies and are getting along well. Miss Kelley is studying for the stage and has made great progress.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

# ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring,  
Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

# Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour, post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORY: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures made at the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Piled and Fresh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are shipped exactly alike and for excellent chemical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

**Harness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Mail Iron Oiler, Screw Plates, Soft Dash Leather, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddles, Hardie Bars and Pedals, Wire Horse, Scrub, Dog, Stove and Sink Brushes; Seine Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, Cup Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Planes, Belting, Churns.**

**WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?**

Well, they have just arrived per "Australia" from New York and as they are items we have calls for every day we supposed you wanted to know that we now had a good stock of all these things.

We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia. Columbias and Rammers, 12 Chainless and the rest Chain Wheel. Those who ride them say they are the best wheel made on earth. We are too modest to say so, but we think so just the same.

**E. O. HALL & SON,**  
—LIMITED—  
Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,660,000  
Total reinsurance - 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,  
£13,558,888.  
1. Authorized Capital - £5,000,000  
Subscribed - £2,750,000  
Paid up Capital - 687,500 0  
2. Fire Funds - 2,748,819 7  
3. Life and Annuity Funds - 1,119,570 1  
£13,558,888 8

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,561,377 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,876,611 1  
£3,437,989 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,  
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
OF BOSTON.

Edna Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.



## A LARGE AUDIENCE

## Brilliant Gathering at the First Extension Lecture.

An Assured Success—Prof. Rolfe an Able Speaker—A Representative Attendance.

The attendance last night at the first of the University Extension lectures was a large and brilliant one. More than that it was thoroughly representative. That the work will be a success from the very beginning is an assured fact.

Although some were there for the novelty, the greater portion was there imbued with zeal for the work. Among the listeners were those to whom the discourse brought fond recollections of happy college days; and there were many to whom a university education had been denied and who were anxious to take advantage of what is proving an admirable substitute.

Prof. Rolfe's success was assured from the beginning. He is a comparatively young man. His delivery is smooth, pleasant and well modulated. From the gayest touches of humor he rises to a high pitch of eloquence. In the reading of pathetic scenes he is at his best, his voice expressing earnest and tender pathos. Many who had before skimmed through the Essays of Lamb never imagined that they were so full of beauty. The lecturer discussed the pathetic and difficult life of Lamb. He showed wherein the creator of Elia was strong and where he was commonplace. A number of selections from the essays were read, together with his poems.

At the close Prof. Rolfe told of the growth and methods of the University Extension work. He then invited discussion upon the points of Lamb's work and life which he had brought out in the work. The discussion was freely participated in by a number of those present.

Among the audience were President and Mrs. Dole, Minister Mott-Smith, Chief Justice Judd, Judge Frear, Judge Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carter, Rev. and Mrs. Kimball, Prof. and Mrs. Hoerner, Prof. Thompson, Prof. and Mrs. Scott, Prof. J. B. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman, Dr. Emerson, C. F. Fitz, W. Hall, Prof. Dodge and wife, Rev. J. D. Gulick, and many others.

## Artillery on the Way.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va), April 4.—Batteries I and K of the Sixth Regular Artillery passed through this city this morning over the Chesapeake and Ohio on the way to San Francisco, where they will board a transport on April 12th for Honolulu. These batteries will be permanently stationed there. The officers of the other batteries of the Sixth Artillery at Fort Monroe expect to start on Saturday for San Francisco.

## Wedding Bells.

The wedding of John H. Wilson and Miss Griffin, Rev. Parker officiating, took place last evening at the home of Superintendent Geo. Denton, of the O. R. & L. Co. The bride, who is a very charming young lady, arrived by the Australia yesterday morning. The groom is one of the best known young men of Honolulu. He is one of the firm of Wilson & Whitehouse, contractors and engineers. His many friends extend congratulations.

## A Startling Rumor.

There was a rumor yesterday afternoon that the Aorangi had brought the news that the commander of the German war vessel Falk, at Samoa, had been imprisoned on board the Porpoise for dealing out arms to the natives.

When the officers and passengers of the Aorangi were asked about the rumor they said that they had heard it at Suva, but had no verification whatever of it.

## BY A SLENDER THREAD.

LONDON, April 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The Pope is able to be up and about, but he cannot do his customary work, and the Vatican routine has to be executed without personal reference to him."

"The danger from his fainting fits has been exaggerated and the real reason for anxiety is his inability to take sufficient nourishment. His Holiness may keep going so long as there is no extra pressure upon him, but his life will hang by a slender thread unless he gathers strength with the returning spring."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 11.  
Br. S. S. Coptic, Immau Sealby, from Yokohama April 1; 300 tons of general merchandise, 1 cabin, 7 Chinese and 13 Japanese passengers.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.  
Schr. Ada, Nelson, from windward cruise.

Wednesday, April 12.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Makaweli; 4100 bags sugar.  
Am. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, 6 days 15 hrs. 55 min. from San Francisco; 41 cabin passengers and 46 steerage passengers, 37 bags of mail, to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Br. S. S. Aorangi, Campbell Hepworth, from Sydney March 25; Wellington March 30; Suva, April 4, to T. H. Davies & Co.  
Am. ship S. P. Hitechock, Gates, from San Francisco March 28, via Hilo April 10, in ballast, to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Schr. Alton, Nelson, 6 days from Kailua.

Thursday, April 13.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Kailua ports; 4550 bags of sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co. and H. Hackfeld & Co. and 385 bags rice.  
Stmr. Kihohana, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Hanamau; 4150 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa; 2580 bags sugar for C. Brewer & Co.  
Schr. Kautikeaouli, Sam, 30 hrs. from Kohala.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 6 hrs. from Kaunakakai; 1800 bags Olowalu sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co., 35 head of cattle from Molokai to Metropolitan Meat Co.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 11.  
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, George, S. Calhoun, San Francisco.  
U. S. transport Charles Nelson, Anderson, Manila.  
Br. S. S. Doric, Smith, Japan and China.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kilauea and Hanalei.  
Stmr. James Makee, Kapaa.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwili, Hanamau, Koloa, Elele and Hanapepe.

Stmr. Kihohana, Thompson, Kaula, S. S. Coptic, Sealby, San Francisco.  
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.  
Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, Kihel, Oolaka and Papaloa.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kona and Kohala.  
Stmr. Iwa, Kauffman, Koolau.

Schr. Kalulani, Sam, Wailau.  
Wednesday, April 12.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.  
Schr. Ada, John, Hanalei.

Am. ship C. F. Sargent, M. Haskell, for Seattle, in ballast.  
Am. bktn. Amelia, C. H. Willer, Port Blakely.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.  
Br. S. S. Aorangi, Campbell Hepworth, Vancouver.

Thursday, April 13.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dudott, Kahalepalaoa and Olowalu.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, Elele.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.  
Schr. Kawailani, Sam, Koolau.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Wailane.  
Haw. ship Falls of Clyde, Matson, San Francisco.

Schr. Mokihana, Herring, windward islands.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, April 3, bktn. Eureka, from Honolulu, for Tacoma. Sailed, April 3, bktn. Kikihita, from Ludlow, for Honolulu.

J. T. Gilmartin, manager of the big firm of H. S. Crocker & Co., of San Francisco, with his wife, are at the Hawaiian hotel. They will visit the islands for some months.

The freighter Carmarthenshire, from Yokohama, is overdue.  
The Mikahala, from leeward Kaula ports, will arrive this morning with a full cargo of sugar.

PORT BLAKLEY—Sailed, April 4, schr. Repeat, for Honolulu.

## MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Coptic, from Yokohama, April 11.—Sailed from Yokohama April 1st. Moderate easterly winds and heavy head swell were experienced till April 4th; from thence to port fresh easterly winds and moderate to high seas. The time of the voyage was 10 days and 12 hours.

Per stmr. Australia, from San Francisco, April 12.—Sailed from San Francisco at 2 p. m. April 5th, moderate northwest and northerly wind for the first two days out, and from thence northeast trades and fine weather.

Per stmr. Aorangi, from Sydney April 12.—Left Sydney at 1:30 p. m. 13th of March and cleared the heads at 2:40 p. m. Fine weather was experienced until the evening of the 27th of March, when a fresh S. E. gale and high head sea was encountered, which necessitated a reduction of speed until the weather moderated on the following morning, after which fine weather was carried to Wellington, which was reached at 12:40 p. m. on the 29th of March. Left again on the 30th at 4:55 p. m. fine weather prevailing to Suva, which was reached at 7:45 a. m. on Tuesday, the 4th of April. Left Suva at 12:30 p. m. same day.

Light to moderate easterly winds and fine weather prevailed to the 5th parallel when the N. E. trades freshened to a strong breeze and were accompanied by an unusually high head sea, which necessitated a reduction of speed for 24 hours and considerably retarded the progress of the steamer. The trades moderated somewhat on the 13th parallel but continued fresh to port with considerable head sea.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From the Orient, per S. S. Coptic, April 11.—Lieut. Col. Keary.  
From San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, April 12.—Mrs. D. H. Bailey, Miss Katie Bon, H. C. Bush, David A. Croall, Norman Croall, Mrs. Dale, Miss V. Dale, J. H. Dubell, J. T. Gilmartin and wife, Miss M. Graham, Mrs. O. Griffin, E. Halstead, wife, five children and maid, J. Halstead, C. L. Haska and wife, J. G. Holzheimer, R. Ivers, Matt Keste, F. F. Kelley, J. W. Leneve, wife and child, Dr. S. J. Leneve and wife, Mrs. J. A. Lefebor, F. Leth, Miss L. McKinnis, Mrs. William Q. Morrison, Mrs. J. K. Shingle and child, H. T. Thrope, Miss A. Widdifield, J. T. Brophy, N. D. Hogue.

From Sydney, per S. S. Aorangi, April 12.—J. W. Smith, H. A. George, E. F. Rohr, T. W. Williams.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, April 13.—Jas. H. K. Kalwi.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 13.—Miss L. S. Long, Mrs. Hemie, Miss Hyde, Master Hyde, E. T. Dreier, Miss Whittington, Miss A. Glade, Miss C. Glade, J. I. Silva, M. A. Rego, Miss I. Gilmartin.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, April 12.—H. McCortison, J. W. Schleiffer.

## Departed.

For Hilo and Way Ports, per stmr. Kinau, April 11.—R. Rycroft, Mrs. A. Blumhain, A. W. Carter, R. Brown, J. T. Stacker, Mrs. W. W. Hall and son, Harry Eastman, Theodore Wolf, I. K. du, N. F. Burgess, W. F. Wilson, L. M. Whitehouse, Miss Rowen, Mrs. A. E. Nichols, nurse and two children, J. R. Wilson and wife, A. P. Taylor, R. Bergerson, Rev. H. Kapu, G. R. Carter, H. A. Strong, Mrs. Askew and son, Miss McTigue.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 11.—Mrs. Kittredge, the Misses Kittredge, W. J. Lowrie, A. Hocking, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Maj. A. H. Nickerson, H. R. Hanna, J. W. Kalua, Mrs. C. Hayselden, R. E. Maynard, J. McLeellian, Miss Lottie Baldwin.

For Japan and China, per S. S. Doric, April 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell and maid, J. M. Haynes, E. N. Bee, Mrs. S. L. Bee, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Fedoroff.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Coptic, April 11.—Capt. L. Ahlborn, wife and four children, H. Glade, Mrs. Focke, child and nurse, Dr. Davidson, Miss Mary C. Alexander, Col. George De la Vergne, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. W. H. Bailey, Miss M. H. Bailey, C. Hedemann, and wife, H. Wolf, Mr. Fenney, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, S. Field, Miss Alice Beard, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fanaber, Miss E. C. Smith, A. T. Smith, Miss E. Blake, T. Livingston, J. J. McDonald, J. B. O'Sullivan, M. Frank, E. D. Tenney.

For Hanalei, per stmr. Waialeale, April 11.—D. Donaldson, Bishop Willis.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, April 11.—Miss Kindt.

For Kaula, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 11.—Capt. Chapman, Miss Porter, H. Isenberg, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Miss E. Houghtaling, Jules Titcomb, and wife, Rev. A. V. Soares, Mrs. C. B. Smith, S. Mohelaia, Dr. Hutchinson, S. Wilcox, S. K. Kaeo, Hop Sing, J. H. Kawelo.

For Victoria and Vancouver, per stmr. Aorangi, April 12.—Ernest Koorp and son, Dr. and Mrs. St. D. G. Walters, Mrs. James Muir and child, Miss E. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lishman, Mrs. A. Green, A. E. Williams and wife, Rev. A. Beauland, Mrs. Groves, Miss Robins, Miss Zelly, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Trumbull, Mrs. G. Erickson and child, John Marks, Mrs. C. A. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Low and children, Mrs. Jane Sullivan, A. N. Hoffman, Mrs. Gallagher and four children, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Heman, Mrs. L. S. Barton and two children, K. B. Sauter, D. Ogilvy, C. J. Carlson.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Iwalani, April 12.—L. R. Medeiros, Miss Jordan.

SAILING VESSELS FOR HONOLULU.

Due in April.

Vessel. From. Geneva, Am. bk. Clipperton Island Albany, Ger. bk. Westport Republic, Ch. ship. Newcastle City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle King Arthur, Br. ship. Newcastle Blakmore, Br. ship. Newcastle Robert Sudden, Am. bk. Newcastle H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr. Newcastle Himalaya, Br. bk. Newcastle Desiance, Am. schr. Newcastle W. H. Talbot, Am. schr. Newcastle Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bktn. Newcastle Amptitude, Br. ship. London Fred E. Sander, Am. schr. Pt. Gamble F. S. Redfield, Am. schr. Port Gamble C. S. Holmes, Am. schr. Port Blakely Kikihita, Am. bktn. Port Ludlow Standard, Am. ship. Seattle Alcade, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor E. M. Phelps, Am. ship. S. F. Fort George, Haw. ship. S. F. S. G. Wilder, Am. bktn. S. F. Albert, Am. bk. S. F. Mauna Ala, Haw. bk. S. F. Robert Lewers, Am. schr. S. F.

Due in May.

Iroquois, Am. ship. Baltimore S. P. Hitechock, Am. ship. S. F. Andrew Welch, Haw. bk. S. F. H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. Liverpool Arvan, Am. ship. Norfolk Razbornik, Russ. M. W. Valparaiso Poobing Sur, Haw. bk. New York John C. Potter, Am. bk. Newcastle Inca, Am. schr. Newcastle

Due in June.

Wega, Ger. ship. London Sarmiento, Ar. S. S. San Francisco

Due in July.

George Curtis, Am. ship. New York

Due in August.

Emily F. Whitney, Am. ship. New York

The sailing dates of vessels on the berth for island ports in San Francisco when the Australia sailed were as follows: Bark Annie Johnson, for Hilo, April 11th. For Honolulu, Schooner Robert Lewers, April 7th; bark Mauna Ala, April 9th, and ship Port George, April 6th.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark S. C. Allen is on the marine railway.

The bark McNear sails for Laysan island next week.

The Kona-Kau steamer Mauna Loa is due this morning.

Australia sails for San Francisco Thursday, April 20th.

The big ship Geo. R. Skoldfield is at Oceanic wharf loading sugar for New York.

Fine weather and trade winds, with smooth seas, are reported in the Kaula channel.

Sixty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty bags of sugar awaiting shipment on Kaula.

The cargo of the bark Diamond Head, for San Francisco, was 27,116 bags of sugar, valued at \$130,157.

The ship Falls of Clyde, for San Francisco yesterday, had a cargo of 56,132 bags of sugar, valued at \$170,588.

The schooner Concord, from Molokai ports, arrived in port yesterday at noon and reports the usual rough weather on her trip over.

Fort street wharf is used as a point of embarkation for the officers and crew of the Italian cruiser Piemonte when going off to that vessel.

The steamer Ellhu Thompson is discharging her cargo of machinery and merchandise at Sorenson's wharf. She will load sugar for San Francisco.

The Italian cruiser Piemonte completes taking on stores today and starts in coaling tomorrow. She expects to sail for China about next Wednesday.

Heavy breakers were dashing over the reef outside the channel yesterday. Timbers from the wreck of the Edward O'Brien are being tossed about everywhere.

Next week the City of Columbia will be taken to the marine railway, where further repairs will be made, and it is expected she will sail for San Francisco within a fortnight. There was smoke coming out of the Columbia's funnel yesterday and she is being thoroughly overhauled.

The need of an electric light at the corner of Alakea street and the Esplanade was never more apparent than during this week. Passengers from the trans-Pacific steamers after night stumbled along in the dark unable to find their way and one fell overboard from the ship running to the Waikiki end of the wharf from the Esplanade.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19. U. S. cruiser Piemonte, Giulani, Callao, April 10.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.

Br. ship Invermark, Philip, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, Norfolk, March 8.

Br. ship Carnedd Llewellyn, Griffiths, Liverpool, March 8.

Am. bk. McNear, Peterson, Newcastle, March 11.

Am. ship Geo. R. Skoldfield, Dunning, Hilo, March 11.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend, March 12.

Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, Newcastle, March 19.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, March 28.

Am. schr. Spokane, Jamieson, Port Gamble, March 30.

Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, Marshall, Everett, March 31.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, April 1.

Am. bk. Edward May, Backus, Newcastle, April 2.

Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Aberdeen, April 4.

Am. schr. W. F. Jewett, Johnson, Port Townsend, April 5.

Br. bk. Addeley, Lindfors, Newcastle, April 6.

Am. schr. Metha Nelson, Rice, Kahului, April 6.

Haw. schr. Honolulu, Thronagley, Newcastle, April 6.

Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, April 6.

Am. schr. Jennie Wang, Christianson, San Francisco, April 6.

Am. schr. Azales, Fardellas, Port Townsend, April 8.

Am. stmr. Ellhu Thompson, Whitney, Seattle, April 9.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Friis, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. schr. Wm. Renton, Jansen, Port Townsend, April 9.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Brandt, Newcastle, April 9.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, April 9.

Stmr. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco, April 12.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS, of Honolulu, just issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., von Holt Block, King street. Secure one before they are all gone. 50 cents each.

## A MISSING SKIPPER.

Captain George Ankers Being Anxiously Looked for.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—George Ankers, one of the best-known seapersons sailing in and out of this port, is missing, and his friends and family are unable to obtain even a trace of him. He was last seen Friday night on the Oakland ferry, which is the last trace of his whereabouts.

Captain Ankers is master on the schooner Oceania Vance, which arrived last Thursday from Honolulu with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to J. R. Hanify of 16 California street. Immediately after his arrival in port Captain Ankers reported to his owners and the schooner was sent to Oakland creek to unload her cargo. The schooner is chartered to carry redwood from Eureka to Sydney, and is scheduled to sail on the 12th inst.

The crew appeared at the office of Shipping Commissioner Gwin yesterday for their wages, but Deputy Joe Curtin reported that Captain Ankers had not yet appeared to sign their discharges. The deputy telephoned to J. R. Hanify and the owners, and found that the firm was as anxious to find Ankers as he was. The search has been continued for the past three days. Today the crew was paid off by First Mate Hennings.

Ankers, when in port, resided with his wife in Mill Valley. The family is almost distracted over the disappearance of the mariner. Relatives call almost hourly at the office of Mr. Hanify, but their search seems hopeless.

Ankers was formerly first officer on one of the Pacific Mail steamers. He has been master on the Vance for nearly two years. Ankers is about 45 years old.

## DENBY'S OPINION.

Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China and a member of the Philippine Commission, thinks that the proposed plan of government for the "territory of Hawaii"—containing an overwhelming majority of Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese; and only 4000 Americans—may forecast to some extent the action of Congress touching the Philippines. Mr. Denby treats of the limited-suffrage plan of Hawaii in considerable detail in The Forum (March) insisting that the case of Hawaii disproves the allegation that "simply because a republic has not existed in a country up to a given time, the people thereof are incapable of establishing one and of governing themselves."

Of the Filipinos, he says: "They are intelligent, and kindly and are imbued with republican principles. To say that we want to enslave these people is a slander. To say that we shall not improve their condition is to contradict history." Mr. Denby's article contains this paragraph: "We, who are a trifle progressive, are called 'imperialists,' because we are not going to allow the poor Filipinos to vote. Probably we are not going to allow them to vote until we are satisfied they can vote intelligently; but, just as certainly, when the time comes that the islanders are qualified to exercise the right of suffrage they will get it. In all human probability they will secure it sooner than some of the negro population in some of the Southern States. Gentlemen of the South, gentlemen of Dixie—some of us imperialists do not blame you at all for taking all possible legal measures to protect your cherished rights. Will you not forgive us, if we pursue the same policy with regard to a new and untried race?" This article, written before Mr. Denby was appointed a member of the Philippine Commission, would have been entirely withdrawn, he writes, but for the fear that the editor and publisher might thereby have been embarrassed.—Literary Digest.

## The New Oath.

The Cabinet yesterday crossed the Rubicon and constructed the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the constitution of the United States of America and the constitution, laws and government of the Republic of Hawaii, and will not directly or indirectly, encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands."

Thus the latest difficulty regarding registration is done away with, and the board can serenely proceed with its work.

## AN UNUSUAL CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury today received in an envelope postmarked New York three \$1,000 bills, which came as an inclosure in the following letter:

The enclosed belongs to the United States Treasury. Conscience demands its return. God knows the name and the sin.

## FOR SALE.

MAPS OF HONOLULU, UNMOUNTED, 50 cents each. Maps of Hawaiian Islands, unmounted, 50 cents each. By Hawaiian Gazette Co., von Holt Block, King Street.

## FOR SALE.

ONE CORLISS ENGINE, 14x28 in. in first class condition—to be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

2053-54

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, May 18, 1899, at 10 o'clock noon at front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction, a Lot of Kula Land, in Waianae Valley, Oahu, containing 1 acre.

Upset price—\$100.  
Terms—U. S. Gold.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J